# THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN STEAM-SHIP LINE between NEW-YORK, SOUTH AMPTON BANK and BREMEN.—The stramble ARIEL, 200 tops, From New York | From Bremen | From Southwapter Section and Section Se Front sable to Bremen. Second cabin to Bremen. The evan saby NANDERBILT 5 400 tans, will sail. From New York for From Havre and Southempoin Sarchampt and Havre. Terefax May 5 Welmeday May 2. Tuesday June 10 Tuesday June 10 Tuesday May 5 Wednesday Ann. 10. Tuesday Sept. 3 Wednesday Sept. 30 Tuesday Sept. 3 Wednesday Sept. 3 Wednesday Sept. 30 Tuesday Sept. 3 Wednesday Sept. 3 We

safety, confert and approximents are seemd to be seem of the safety, confert and approximents are seemd to be seem of the safety of TORRANCE, Agent, New York,

No. 5 Bowling group, Now York.

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Starrage Passage \$55, including railroad passage from Aspinwall to Potama.
The are and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt.
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Fifty pounds of bagging allowed each passenger. Ten cecis
por mound on sacress.
The ORIZABA leave San Francisco March 5, to compact
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Sherving passage taken on or before the 15th lest may be had
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ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.-Con-A signers are in formed that the PERS A will commence descrime on MONDAY MORNING, the 9th actent. All good for which permit a are not received, will be sent to the B and Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

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DINBURGH . 2,500 tuns . WM . CUMMINGS, Commander;

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EDINBURGH . Saturday, March 14, at 12 clock noon.

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Beernage, found with Cooked Provisions. Pt
An experienced Surgeon attached to each Freamer.
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FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—The new from food of to here at, E. R., on Saturday, March 14. For height or passage, apply to Na. 5 Earthage from the first food of the first food of the height of passage, apply to Na. 5 Earthage from the first food of t

### Coal, &c.

COAL-PRICE REDUCED.-Peach Orchard Lehigh and White Ash Schupikill of the first qualities a sarefully prepared at a reduced price. Also for sale, Liverp Ories, Camed (English and American) and Cambriana, and Lombriana HENRY REEVE, Cor. Genel and Centre, and our. Jane and West sta.

Cer. Gual and Centre, and sort Jane Mr. Scheller.

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Pine, seasoned Oak and Bickory, at lowest prices
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SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—The original and genuine article !!! For purifying the blood. As authoring namedy for sarofula, entaneous and bilary datempers to reprince of chitery years has fully carablesed the high repotation of this invaluable medicine, its carative powers have been thoroughly tested in long standing and obstimize cases, with such invariable success as to call forth the most flattering commendations from eminent physicians throughout the country. Prepared and sold by A. B. A D SANDS, Droggists, No. 100 Fulton et., New York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY Mr. KENNETN of Reabury has discovered in one of on common pasture weeds a remedy that curve EVERY RIMED of HUMOR, from the worst Newyale down is a common Pumple. Be has tried it in over sleven hundred cases, and never haled money in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over two hundred cartificates of its value, at within

possession over two hundred estificates of its value, as well beenty miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to sure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of plauples

the more.
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to two bottles are warranted to care all homor in the Two bottles are warranted to ensermening of the care sac tebes among the hair.
Sour to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and rounding

One bottle will care scaly eruption of the sain. Two of three bottles are warranted to ours the worst case of forgworm.
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she case of sheumatism.

Three to four bothles are warranted to cure salitheam.

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Directions for Use. — duit, I salie a soundal put day. On

dren over call I years, dessort a spoonful, Children from five
stalityears, tempoonful. As no directions can be applicable
all constitutions, take smooth to operation in the bewess two

day. Mr. KENNEDY gives percent attendance in bed cases

Price #1 per boutle.

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TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH.

THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY

POR INFLAMMATION AND HUMBER OF THE EUR, this give
according relieft you will apply it on a line of my when good For Scald Bead, you will got the hair of the affected part, wait the Ominion freely, and you will see the improvement

apply the Ominant freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

For Sale Regum, cubit well in as often as convenient.

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will reb it in to your heart's content, it will give you such real confort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

For Scales There commone by a thin send duck cosing through the shin, soon hardening on the surface, in a saert time are full of yellow sucter; seem are on an inflamed surface, nome are not. You will apply the Ominent freely, but do not rebot the.

round are not for which problems, the for Sound Lend. This is a common discase, more so than he seemently supposed, the sale turns people, covered with scales, and thehe intolerably, constimes forming running source by applying the Ountment the binding and seeds well interpret in a see days, but son must keep on with the Obstance with the

in gets its natural color. For the Piles and inflammation, you will bee it freely;

It will give immediate relief.
The Ontment agrees were every feeb, and gives tunned as
model in every skin disease first in beints.
Fries Se coals pur box.
Hammbedured by SONALD KENNEDT, Ro. 325 Warren St., Manufactured by SONALD RENNEDT, No. 22.

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W FO will SUFFER?—When Dr. TOBIAS\*
celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT will incre haloly
care Cho era Colle, Dyentery, Vamithe, Rhon naturn, Scatlines, Cute, Burns he Depot No M'Contlandi-sk, New York.
Bold by all the Denastate and Storekeepers.

### Legal Motices.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of A P. C. ANUANUE of all other of the Suffogate of the County of New York, notice is breedy given to all the new having claims against FHOMAS SAVAUE, as not Workfield, New Jersey decreased to green the same with vanchers the the submy pipe at the office of John E. Nichie, N. A Goldett, in the City of New York on or before the tentral style Reptember next.—Delen New York on or before the tentral style Reptember next.—Delen New York the six h day of Mand. 1807.

IOHN E. NITOSIE, Administrator.

EMILT F. SAVAGE, Administrator.

SUPPEME COURT-City and County of New UPPEME COURT—City and County of New-yster DANIEL BASANTA Sommons for money demon-ence arract (Com set served) To the Defendant You are borely sommoned and required to answer the completed in this action, which was fired in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at his office to said city, on the tremy fars day of February, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer; to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No 56 Wall street, in saic city, within twenty days after the action of this summons on you explusive of the day of each errors, and if you hall be answer the said complaint within the rime aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take in one of accion to you for the sum one on you explusive of the day of each network, and if you hall be answer the said complaint within the rime aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take in one of accion to you for the sum of cone thoughed from the this tendent and of Jame, one though and divended and directly in the control of Jame, one though and clearly innerest from the this tendent and colors and clearly innerest from the this beautiful of James, one though and clearly innerest from the this count, with costs of this action. David New York, Fobroary 21, 1877.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to a persone having claims against JAMES MCNAUGHTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, when the counters thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 From street, in the City of New York, on er before the statheout day of May Part — Dated New York, the Sitteenth day of Moy real.—Dated New York, the Sitteenth day of Moy renker, 1656.

JAMES P. WALLACE, Executor.

### New-York Daily Tribune.

## THE STATE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 20, 1857. Parliament is remarkably dust. The budget is not likely to give rise to any serious opposition, and the effective stranging of Locke King's Reform scheme and Spooner a Maynooth bill at the very outset of the session has saved it from immense loss of time. The great questions remaining, therefore, are the National Education scheme concorted beween Sir John Paking on and the Manchester party, and the question of Transportation. Lord John Russell sowerer being opposed to the former. it is probable that it will fail once more; but on the other hand, it is certain that the ticket-of-leave system must altogether be abolished and transportation on a larger scale be adopted by Parliament. This will be done in deference to the strong feeling of the public at large sgainst the morbid sentimentality which for the last few years has presided over English legislation as regards criminals. The unusual increase of crime, and especially of garroting, has aroused the nation so much that we may even apprehend a too great severity in this matter.

The most important piece of news is now the pretended treaty between the Emperor of Russia and the Shah of Persia for the cession of the territery which extends along the frontiers of Turkish Armenia, between Bayazeed and Nakhshivan. Should this news be confirmed—Lord Palmerston occlared yesterday that the Government has no official knowledge of any such convention - then it must be admitted that Russia has fully counterbalanced her losses on the Danube, since the newly acquired territory intercepts the caravan road beacquired territory intercepts the caravan road be-tween Trebizond and Teheran, that is to say, the principal way by which European commerce is carried on with Persia. This would be a blow to the commercial interests of Turkey, Au-tria, and in some degree of England, while politically it cannot but increase the influence of Russia on Armenia and Kurdis an. The plateau which is the key both of Persia and of Antolia would thus come under the con rol of the Czur, and Bayazeed, Kars, and even Erzeroum, would be in the greatest danger, whenever Russia should make a new descent upon

The removal of General Count Grunne from hi post as Aid-de-Camp to the Austrian Emperor, con nected with the restriction in the military character of the administration of the Empire, is regarded as a change in the system of internal policy in Austris. It is said that the riger of centralization i to be released, and the foolish schemes of German-izing Hungar, and Lombardy are to be given up en-Perhaps even the idea of raising kind of provincial representation to the different portions of the empire will now be revived, since Francis Joseph wishes to have an enthusiastic reception from the Hungar and on his visit to Pesta in March or April. His Empress remains for the next two months at Milsu, while he, accompanied by his Minister of Finance, Baron Bruck, will go o Modens, Parma and Tuscany, in order to induce the Princes of these duchies to enter into that sys-tem of Customs-union which is to put Austria at the head of all Italy. A visit to Loretto and an in-terview with the Pope are included in the pro-

gramme of the imperial progress.

The Neufchatel question makes no progress whatever, on account of the firm resolve of the King of Prussia not to give up his claims on any consideration. On the other hand, the Persian difficulty will probably be settled within a week. Should, however, a disagreement arise between Feroukh Khan and Lord Clarendon, then the opening the settled within a week. rations of the English forces now at Bushire will e directed against Sheeraz.

By a curious coincidence, Russis and Turkey are now appearing again as rivals, though not on the political field. Mr. Layard and Col Chesney, having got their firmans for the two great Turkish railways in Europe and Asia, are about to apply to the English capitalists, and their prospectuses will probably come out within the next fortnight. The Russian railway scheme, on the other mand, backed by Messrs. Baring Brothers, Hope, and the Credit Mobiler, will like wise come into the market at about the same time, in such gigantic proportions that apprehensions are entertained that it will drain the market of ready funds. Still the East is by far more popular than the West and while the Roumelian and pepular than the West, and while the Roumelist and uphrates railway shares cannot fail to be placed at once at the Exchange, the Russian shares will find hitle favor at London, but command greater at-tention at Frankfort, Hamburg, Paris, and in Southern Germany generally. At any rate, an immense amount of capital will be absorbed by these great enterprises, and money cannot therefore very soon

#### THE NEW ENGLISH BUDGET. orespondence of The N. T. Tribune.

LONDON, Feb. 20, 1857. Financial theatricals have suffered a serore spot the bands of Sir George Lexis, the present Crancelor of the Exchequer. With Sir Robert Pecl, the delivery of the financial statement had beome a sort of religious act, to be performed with ill the so empities of State e squette, magnified by great efforts of rhetorical plausibility, and never to be done under fire hours' time. Mr. Dierseil luittated, and Mr. Cladstone almost exaggerated, Sir Robert's cerement us behavior toward the national purse. Sir George Lewis dated not infrage upon the tradition. So he made a four hour- speech; crawling, drawling, bobbing around, til be was all at once interruped by peals of languter, caused by states of honorab es serving their bats and rushing out of the House. "I am sorry," exclaimed the 'dience of reduced numbers; but I must state to

those who remain, what would be the effect of the

"pr. posed alterations."
When still one of The Edinburgh Review sages, Sir Ceorge Lewis was recowned for ponderousness of argumentation rather than for solid ty of argumentation. ment or sprightimess of diction. His personal shortcomings account certainly, to a great extent for his Parliamentary failure. Yet there were a her circumstances, altogether beyond als control, which might have discounfied even a regular Par-lamentary prize-fighter. According to Sir William thay's indiscreet statement before his Hull con-tituette, Lord Palmerson had organily made up his mind for a con innance of war-taxation during a time of peace, when the threatening income-tax tion which, at the meeting of the Commons, we conneced by Mr. Disraeli and seconded by M Gladsone, compelled him at once to beat a retreat and to change his financial factors all of a sudden At shortest no ice, therefore, poor S.r George Lewis had to alter all his estimates, all his figures als while scheme, while his speech, prepared for a war budget, had to be served up for a quasi peace budget - a quid pro que that might have been cater taining if it had not been drowsy. But this is not all. The budgets of Sir Robert Peel, during his all. The budgets of Sir Robert Feel, chings administration from 1842 to 1847, derived an extraordinary interest from the fierce struggle then raging between Free Fraders and Protectionists, profit and rent, land and town. The budget of Mr. Disraeli was looked for as a curiosity, monoring as it did the revival or final abdication of Pro-tectionism, and Mr. Gladstone's budget was unduly

common point of assault for the enemies of the

The Budget of Sir G. Lewis, so far as his original ways and means are concerned, may be resumed in very few words. He strikes off the nine additional pence of the income-tax imposed for the war, reducing it thus from 1s. 4d. in the pound to 7d., at which rate it is to continue all 1900. On the other hand, the whole war-tax on spirits, and part of the war-tex on sugar and tea, are to be retained. This

The income-tax of the present inancial year, including the additional Od. of the war-taxation, produces a revenue of more than £16,000 000, raised from the different classes of society in about the

following mather:
Schedule A.-Real Property £3,001,000
Schedule B.-Farmers 1,000,000
Schedule D.-Farmers 2,000,00
Steedule D.-Trace and Professions 4,000,000
Schedule E.-Sames 1,000,000

From this tabular statement it is evident that the income-tax weighs exclusively upon the upper and middle classes; indeed, more than two-hirds of it is made up from the incomes of the aristocracy and the higher ranks of the middle class. But, what with the other war-taxes—what with the high prices with the other war-taxes—what with the high prices of provisions and the rising rate of discount, the lower layers of the English middle class have been severely pinched by the income-tax, and are there-fore most impatient to threw it off. Nevertheless, the cries they raised would hardly have been re-echeed in the press, and certainly not in the House of Commons, if the aristocracy and upper middle class had not taken the lead of the aritation, eagerly seizing the opportunity to hide their narrow-minded selfishness under the broad mask of philanthropy, and getting rid of an impost, the burden of which they are unable to shift on the shoulders of the multitude. While in France, during the time of the République hounée et moderée, the establishment of an income- ax was warded off by branding it as surreptitious socialism, in England the abolition of the same tax is now attempted pleading sympathy with popular sufferings. The game has been played very clererly. On the return of peace, the spotesmen of the petty middle class turned their attack not upon the accome-tax itself. but only on its war-surplus and its unequal distri-bution. The upper classes feigned to embrace the popular grievance, only to sophisticate its origins meaning, and to convert a cry for diminished taxa tion of small incomes, into a cry for the exemption from taxation of large ones. In the heat of co bat, and the impatience of immediate alleviation the lower middle class were neither aware of the shaffle played upon them, nor did they care about terms which secured the support of powerful allies. As to the working-classes, without organs in the press, and without votes in the electoral bodies, their claims were quite out of the question. Sir Robert Peel's Free-Trade measures rested

noteriously on the income tax as their basis. I will be easily understood that direct taxation is the financial expression of Free Trade. If Free Trade means anything, it means the removal of customs, excise duties, and all imposts directly interfering

with production and exchange.

Now, if taxes are not to be raised by custom and excise duties, they must be directly derived from property and income. With a certain smount of taxes, no abatement can take place in the one mode of assessment without a corresponding in-crease of the other. They must rise and fall in inverse ratio. If, then, the English public want to do away with the greater part of direct taxation, they must be prepared to lay heavier duties on com-medities and materials of manufactures—in one word, to renounce the Free-Trade system. indeed, the present movement has been interpreted on the Continent of Europe. A Belgian paper says that "at a meeting held at Gheat to discuss the policy of Free Irade or Protection, one of the speakers urged the new opposition in England to the income-tax as proof of a change of the national opinion in favor of protection."

Thus, in one of their recent addresses, the Financial Reformers of Liverpool after their apprehen-sion lest Great Britain should return to the princi-ples of restriction. "We can," they say, "scarcel, believe in the possibility of such an exhibition of national infatuation; yet every reflecting man end, and to nothing else, that the present efforts tend." As Free Trade, and consequently direct tend. As ree Iraac, and consequences in taxation, are in Great Britain offensive weapons in the bands of the industrial capitalist against the landed aristocrat, their common crusade against the income-tax bears witness of the same fact by the Coalition Cabinet—the lassitude of the British middle classes, and their longing for compremises with the oligarchs, in order to scape concessions to the proletarians.

Sir G. Lewis, in striking sail before the Anti-Income-Tax League, exhibited at once the reverse of the medal. No remission of the paper duty, no formking of the five-insurance tax, no abatement of the wine duty; but, on the contrary, increase of the import duties on tea and sugar. According to the settlement of Mr. Gladstone, the duty on tea was to be reduced from 1/6 per pound, first to 1/3, and then to 1/; and the sugar duty from \$1 per cwt. first to 15, and then to 13 4. This refers to refined sugar only. White sugar was to be reduced from 17 6 successively to 13/2 and 11/ yellow sugar from 15/ to 11/8 and 10/6; brow sugar from 13/9 to 10 7 and 9/6; motasses from 5/4 to 3/9. The war arrested this settlement; but 5 4 to 3/9. The war arrested this settlement; but according to the law passed in 1855, it was now to be realized successively in 1857 and 1-58. Sr G Lewis, who on the 19th April, 1855, had raised the tea duty from 1/6 to 1/9 per pound, proposes to throw its reduction over four years—diminishing it to 1/7 for 1857-58, to 1/5 for 1858-59, to 1/3 for 1858-59, and for the contraction of the con 1859-60, and finally to 1/. With the sugar duty, he proposes dealing in a similar way. It is known he proposes dealing in a similar way. It is known that the supply of sugar has fallen below its demand, and that its stocas are reduced in the markets of the world—there being in Loubon, for instance, at present only 43,760 tuns, against 73,460 two years ago. Thus the prices of sugar are, of course, rising. As to tea, Palmerston's Chinese expedition has succeeded in creating an artificial limitation of supply, and a consequent rise of prices. Now, there is no economist who will not tell you that, in a period of dearth and r sing prices, any reduction of duy, to benefit a stonly the importer but the general consumer also. only the importer but the general consumer also must be sudden and striking. Sir G Lewis asserts on the contrary, that, with rising prices, reduction of duty are the surer to accrue to the benefit of the consumer the less they are perceptible. This assertion stands on a level only with his strange doctrine that Post-Office charges are a direct tax. and that complication constitutes the redceming

Percenter in the income-tax to be counterbalanced by the me case in the defines on sea and sugar-the latter being common necessaries with the British people-means evidently diminishing he taxes on the rich by augmenting the taxes on the poor. Such a consideration, however, would not have interfered and the vote in the House of Commons. But there are the tea-dealers, who have entered into large centracts and arrangements on the express faith, as they say, in the statement made on the 19th of April, 1856, by Sir George Lewis in the House of Commons—a statement made on the them by Commons—a statement again repeated to them the Board of Cust one on the 11th November, 1 -to the effect that "the du y on tea would be re " cueed to 1 .. 3d. on the 6th of April 1857." Ther they are, standing upon their bond and upon budge merality. And there is Mr. Gladstone, glad to revenge himself upon Palmers on, who quite trescherously ousted the Peelites, after having used them to overthrow, first the Derby administration, the Russell, and lestly their own patriarch, old Aber-den. Resides, as the author of the financial set-tlement of 1853, Mr. Gladstone must of course de-tend his own standard budget from Sir G. Lewis's preverent violations. Accordingly, he gave note that he should move the tollowing resolution:

"Ibat this House will not agree to any addition to the rates chargeable by the Custom-duties Acts

of 1855, upon the articles of ten and sugar. I have so far touched upon one side of the budget only-its ways and means. Let me now look at the other side of the budget-expenditure. It the proposed ways and means are characteristic of the present take of official English. exaggrated as the financial settlement, for a seprobial period at least, of triumphant Free Frade.
The social conflicts reflected in those budgets endowed them with a positive interest, while the
budget of Sir George Lewis could at the outset
only chain the regarive interest of forming the
bombardments, Persian wars, Naples expeditions,

&c. Accordingly be proposes a peace establishment costing about £2,600,000 in excess of the highest expenditure since the peace of 1815. He wants £65,474,000, while Mr. Disraeli contented himself with £55,603,379, and Mr. Gladstone with £56,683,660. That the views of the Oriental warslory should, in due course of time, dissolve in heavy tax-gatherers bills, was an event of course to be anticipated by John Rull.

to be anticipated by John Bull.

But the annual surplus taxation accraing from
the war cannot be estimated at more than
£3.600 600, viz. £2.000,000 for Exchequer bonds
falling due in May 1857; £1,200,000 for the interof £26,000,000 of new funded debt, £8 000 000 of unfunded debt; lastly, about £4 100 for the new sinking fund, corresponding to the new debts. The war balances do not then, account, in fact, for half of the surplus expenditure claimed by Lord Palmerston. But his military es-timates do. The whole Army and Navy estimates from 1830 to 1840 did not average £13 000,000, but they amount in the Lewis budget to £20,639,000, but they amount in the Lewis budget to £20,639,000. If we compare them with the total mulitary esti-mates of the last five years preceding the war, we find that the latter reached in 1840 to £15,823,537. in 1850, to £15,320,944; in 1851, to £15,355,171; in 1852, to £15,771,893; in 1853-54, to £17,892, 0.0, the estimates of 1853-54 having themselves

been fixed with the prospect of an unminent war.

Clinging to the orthodox Whig doctrine that the sap of the tree is destined to afford food for the vermin. Sir G. Lewis pleads the increased national wealth as shown by the export and import tables of 18 6, as a reason for the increased Government expenditure. If the conclusion were true, the premium waild natarthaless. ise would, nevertheless, remain false. to point at the many thousands of destitute work-men now reaming through the streets of London and applying at work-houses for relief, at the broad het resulting from the official revenue returns that, during the year 1856, the British consumption of tea, sugar and coffee has con iderably declined, simultaneously with a slight increase in the consumption of spirits; at the trade circulars of the past year, which as acknowledged by Mr. Wilson himself, the present Secretary of the Treasury, plauly p ove that the profits of the Bri ish trade of 1856 hear a contrary proportion to its enlargement. It would seem that the natural better of an eposition leader would be to direct his nain batteries against this extravagent expenditure. But in an doing Mr. Disraeli would risk ture. Fut in so doing Mr. Disraeli would risk being stabbed in the back by his own retainers, should be directly front this aristocratic lavi-buess. He is, therefore, driven to the over-refined ma neuver of resting his motion against the Palmer-sten Budget, not on its extravagant expenditure for 1857 and 1858, but on its prospective deficiency of revenue in 1858-59, and in 1859-60.

At all events, the House of Commons debates or the Budget will be highly interesting, not only that the face of the present Administration hangs upon them, and that they will exhibit the curious specta cle of a Disraeli-Gladstone-Russell coalition agains Palmerston; but the very distectics of a financia opposition which insists upon the abolition of the in come-tax, forbids the increase of the sugar and tea duties, and dares not openly strike at extrava-tance in expenditure, must prove quite a novelty.

### EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

From Our Gossiping Corresponden

LONDON, Feb. 20, 1857. It has already been my duty to dwell on the ar tistic and musical pretensions set up by the natives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and to ask on what high productions, either in compe tion or execution, their claims are founded. way of asserting her naval supremacy, it is not too n nch to say that England is now burning gunpow der in every quarter of the globe; but in the mu-sical world, whatever may be the origin of the periedical bearing that name, the "Rule Britannia

s not vet current. The London Times is generally looked upon a the highest authority in matters concerning put opinion-in fact, for the majority of the B ons, The Times is public opinion itself. That it does not direct this opinion in politics, but simply reflect it, in accordance with the ideas and the material interest of a few capitalists, is a wellknown fact. The writers are, individually, allowed to express no convictions, however serious may the topic on which they are called upon to provide articles. They form a staff, obeying blindly the word of con mand. As Audrieux says:

" J'en convientral sans peine et seral mieux encor I will quote an instance illustrating the state of things which I am discussing. The musical re-perter of The Times, Mr. Davison, is undoubtedly a men of great ability, and possesses extraordinary literary accomplishments. His style is fluent and charming, such indeed as can be expected only from the most brilliant feuilletonist. pen was unquestionably a profitable acquisi tion for Pri th g-h use Square. But on what coa ditions were his services procured? The Catholic legend relates that the venerable Bishop Saint Rena, who received the barbarous founder of the French monarchy, King Clovis, into the bosom of the church, while in the act of bap izing the royal neepbyte, exclaimed, "Proud Sicander, kneel down; henceforth, burn what you have wor-shiped, and worship what you have burnt. The Times, mutatis mutandis, is the Saint Remi of modern times, calling upon its reporters to burn, or, is least, to bite with the sharp tooth of eriticism

wha ever they previously held most sacred.

Before his contersion Mr. Davison wrote in The Before his conversion Mr. Davison wrote in The Musical Examiner a number of essays which deservedly attracted the attention of all artistic circles. He was, at that time, a fe-vent partisan of the new romantic and the old classic school. Beethoven, Mendelsicha and Frederic Chipin were the gods of music, and Davison their faithful priphet. Armed cap-a-pie, in due Don Quiro's fashion, he went to war, not against imaginary wind-mills, but against the "weatthy" Meyerbeer, of whom he said that "his celebrity was a paradox," against "the oily fathers of Rossin's green maturity," against the "penderous Thalberg, whose musical against the "penderous Thalberg, whose mus-"position was a riddle for an (Edipus to solve, and a host of composers of the French and Pallat school. He wrote for Wessel & Co., the must school. He wrote for Wessel & Co, the made selers in Regent street, "an essay on the works of "Frederic Chepin," the mighty poet and suithsouled psychologist," in which he called Messra. Thalters, Döbler and their "detestable tribe of enpy tolowers," "harmonicknite-swaliowers" and "crotchety turners of summersets." In one word, by the hour of his policy of the control of the con be then bestowed his admiration on component decided as dindividual genius, and old not spare his attacks against the self-concerted children of medi-ocrity. The German school of music bad, at last,

ound a devoted adept in Great Britain. One day, however, or rather one evening, the tempter appeared in the person of a gentleman leading somewhere in Queen square, and connected a some way or other with The Times. We are asserted to sured on good authority that the fellowing language was held by the entirer to the girled errite:

You are a man of talent and your mustoal report to the great paper; but do home to the columns of the great paper; but as ald so had a the clume of the great paper; but as May-rheer is in favor at a tree public, you must not site k M as rheer; as the Italian Opera is in rogue, a most sing the publics of the Italian Opera; i with not least. The Times being an English and a trae German paper, you must prove that Germany is de-of my and that Great Brusin is about to shine as the heightest star in the musical sky. Are you propared to write on the conditions?"

Alas Mr. Davison did not refuse, and is now wershiping what he formerly burnt with an in-qualitorial zeak and fervor.

Here is what the French would call the secret de

Polickinelle. This is the reason why the ingenious to be the most accompt shed pinto-forte so nposer that ever existed, who called Frederic Chopin on of the greatest musicians, rails n w at the artistic nany is at hand. Great Britain forever and in al things, even in music. To paredy Mr. Distinct own words, he is, to obedience to the progrietors of The Temes, "a set-opinionated Engli himat, who "riscultes, "I sim a Brites," and its samplied that "to be a Briten is to be all that to be is worth." It as he formerly complained, 'the prevailing ton "of the most popular music of the present day i "unbealthy and vicious it the extreme,' are w not entitled to attribute it to those numerous ertites who, like himself, ever go with the tide ! Ab uno

disce owners.

The triends and almirers of Liezt in Germany have recently been startled by the astronshing in-jornation that the animated and sparkling plantet

has become a secular member of the Holy Order of Frinciscan Friats. The news found its way into several Cerman papers, and has even been repeated by the Catholic French Ams de la Reagion. We by the Cathelle Francisch and partisans of classical parties and music—the men who style themselves the school of common sense —do not shrink from slanderous attacks; we are, therefore, incited to look on the intelligence as a clever hoax. til ne receive it from more trustworthy sources

Richard Wagier-whose "Taunbauser" and "Lehengrin" were only experiments—is preparing his master-piece: "Die Niebelungen." This opera, or rather musical drame, will be composed of to, or rainer invoices drains, and he composed of four parts - Eheingold, Wallhure, Der Junge Sieg-fried, and Siegfried's Tod. The representation will have four event gs. The marketon building a the-ater on purpose at Zurich, and the best singers in Europe will be engaged for the occasion. The first two parts are already composed, but the whole carnot be completed before a year or two. It is, of course, impossible to say whether the atsuccess; but, at all creuts, it will be no common nusseal testival. Wagner, Liszt, Schumann and Berling are to dethrone Verdi. Donizetti and Meyerbeer. It is well known that Wagner writes both the libretto and the music, proclaiming that the poet should never be supordinate to the composer. His operas are not marked out in solos, duets and tree, but go on in a continuous strain. The a vulgar drams. It will, indeed, be interesting to examine this new transformation of the old na-ticual legend of the Niebclungen, so full of forlym weeping maidens, unappreciated lovers, and fierce warriors; and, as the experiment will be one of great in portance to the modern remantic school, it seems but right to introduce it, though somewhat prematurely, to the notice of your readers.

If trem the arts of peace we turn to gallan' deeds of war, we find, in England, the Napiers fighting a nest desperate battle of—pamphlets and personal-ties. There is "Charley" Napier, who did not take Crinstadt, explaining how it came to pass
that he did not conquer the Russian fleet; and
Lieut-General Sir W. Napier, K. C. B., relating
the L fe and Opinions of General Sir Charles James
Napier, G. C. B. That both attack everybody and necessary to add. Listen, for example, to the following definition: "The Whig is a sneaking pick-"pocket, pretending to elegance and honesty, while "be commits every dirty treek recorded in the "Newgate Calendar—so far as it is safe." Sir Charles James says also: "The treatment of women is the sure measure of civilization."
What are we to think, then, of the civilization of Ergland, where wife-beating forms, as it were, part of the national institutions, the working of hich is daily displayed before the metropolitan P. lice Courts !

We may also ask what right the English have to rail at the "democratic" American revolver, since a British lawyer—Mr. Francis Frederick Brandt, rail at the of the Inner Tempe, Barrister-at-Law-publishes an apology for fistically, under the title, "Habet:
"A short Treatise on the Law of the Land, as it "affect \* Pugilism."
Mr. Reber: B. Brough has just produced a trans-

la ion of Beranger's songs into English verse, with valuable notes by Dr. Strauss. The attempt will not succeed, for of all French poets, venerable old Berarger is certainly the one who presents the most d fliculties to the translator. Thackeray and the German Herwegh have, indeed, rendered a few of his songs with something approaching the original spirit and vivacity; but, though both were well acquainted with the popular muse, they did not even endeavor to translate the most beautiful chansons, those which are worth many a lyric poem. Beranger is every inch a French poet, single g in the inspiration of the moment, railing at the ruling powers, ridicaling presumption, unvailing hypocisty, in language both simple and poetical, sar castle and philanthropic, bitter and hopeful. The whole point of his song is generally given in the re-frain, with charming though light irony. For this very reason, it is so difficult for foreigners to analyze or even understand him; and hence many ac cuse him of being, on the one side, superficial and obscene-on the other, unpoetical and prosy. In England, generally, he shares with Voltaire the Phylished, generally, he shares with Voltaire the privilege of being misunderstood and misrepresented. The late Samuel Rogers, speaking one day, in the presence of Adam Smith, of a book, and heedlessly: "It is very superficial—something "d la Voltaire;" but the learned economist rebuked him with the words: "Young man, there "was only one Voltaire in the world." In the was only one Voltaire in the world." In the same manner, we might say to the detractors of the most popular poet of our age: "There is only "one Beranger in the world." We agree, therefore, with The Athenaum, which asserts that for those who are unhappily unable to read the songs in the original French, Mr. Brough's translation will, at least, afford an opportunity for becoming a little acquainted with their spirit.

Beranger has, however, exercised anything but a merely postical influence: no one has contributed more than he to glorify Bonapartism, although he certainly cannot be charged with love of tyrants or tyranny. We must not lose sight of the fact that under the Restoration, especially from 1821 to 1820, Napoleon the First was used by the French Liberals as a lever against the Bourbon kings. S. Helena was thought a sufficient expiation for the richen was monght a running the abuse of absolute power, and the public sympathies were then undoubtedly with the heroic sufferer; the epopee was fulfilled, and an extraordinary death had crowned the most ast nishing life in modern times. Besidethe danger had vanished of seeing military deep dism reestablehed, at least immediately. Because sang in popular melodies, the epic and elegiac parameter for these songs, which the whole country learned by heart, the great exile owes more popularity than to all his celebrated battles and victories. The poet give a national character to the obstinate destroyer, who played so long the fatal game of warfare; and the Honsparte of Beranger, a figure quite d fferen irem the Napoleon of history, became known and wershiped in the shep of the tradesman as well as behind the plough of the peasant. All reproaches were now buried in oblivion, and there remained only in the minds of the people a patriolic and Levoic idel. To Beranger's song- I ouis Napoleon is n ore indebted for his success than even to the blurders of his adversaries and the intrigues of the erunter-revolutionists.

But he it said to the honor of the mithful republican poet, he has nobly rejected the offers of the second Empire, as might well be expected from the simple-minds d man, who has lived all the days of his life on a very paltry income, and quietly resigned the only honor which has ever been bestowed upon him, a seat in the Constituent Assembly of 1846, to which he electors of Paris had seat him muct against his will. The Empress Eugenie, wishing & draw upon her own head some of the well-deserv rogularity of the octogenerian poet, was, in spite of his limited means, is very charitable to the poor of his limited means, is very charitable to the poor, sent for him in order to appoint him her almooer; be answered policely that his old age presented him from proceeding to the Tuileries, exceeding as he did not know the way. Recently the partner of Louis Napoleon endeavored again to obtige Berager, by asking the publisher, who pays a small peusion to the poer, to increase the same as if by his own determination; the publisher did not venture to do not have the askent of the author, who ret dor wi hou the assent of the author, who tived again with policeness but decision. He will not how before the man of the comp d'flat, and re-trains failtful to the democratic ideal of his you h Characters who, like Beranger and Walter Savage Lander, preserve in old age their early enthusias or literty, shame many young apostates; and yet

Another "genius-worshiper," Abbé Châtel, died la-t week at Paris. After having played entewhat important park under the monarchy of Louis Philippe, and styled hunself "Primate of Gaul," and "Founder of the French Church," he b cathed his hat in great pover y. In the laver years of his life he had carred a sounty inveitional by lessons to little children. Cha el was the son of peer parents, who placed him with a tailor as an apprentice; he was remarked by a priest, who out him into a seminary to complete his educa-tion. He was ordained in 1818, and possessed one talent for the pulpit; in consequence, app inted chapiain, at first in a regiment of the life, and afterward in the R yal Guard of Charles X. As that epoch he began to write in several re-

he one periodicals, and to combat orthodoxy. He ing one periodicals, and to combat erthodory. He made proselytes, especially among some dissatisfied priests, c cared a tew form of worship, and was, in 1831, appointed "Bishop-Primate" of the new Church, by the people and the clergy moted, "as he shoomed to the world. The Master of the "Templars," Fabre-Falaprat, consecrated him. He worshiped Napoleon and Christ equally, as genuses—he latter, it is true, also as "a model of vertice, and a distinguished man; "and summed or virtue, and a distinguished uran; and snumed up his dectrine in the words: "The law of Nature. "the whole law of Nature, and nothing but the law of Nature." The new creed soon not, however, with schismatics, and the Bishop had to fight system to superly heresies. In 1842 "the temple" was shut by the Police, and Chaird was employed at the General Post Office. He appeared again of the scene after the revolution of 1848, especially in the capacity of a Club orator. He devoted his elethe capacity of a Chib orator. The descend has the queries to the cause of the women, and advecated their amazipation in the Club presided over by Madane Ndeyet, of hald-headed memory the plended with great predilection for divorce, which constituted the favorite theme of these conventicles. He wrote many pamph'ets and sermons -ame is others, against the centracy of the priests, auricular contession, on the mission of woman, &c. n ained faithful to his principles to the last, and refused to be reconciled with the Roman Catholic

Laters of art will hear with delight that a pic-Lovers of art will near with deright that a pic-ture by Giotte, representing the Holy Virgin giv-ing a kiss to the Lufant Jesus, has been discovered at a rac-picker's shop at Saint-Jean-du-Gard. Most probably Giotto painted it during his sojourn at Avignon, whi her he had followed the Pope, Clem-ent V. in the beginning of the fourteenth century. ent V. in the beginning of the fourteenth century. In the Pa, al palace at Avignon magn ficent remains of Giotto's fresco-paintings are still to be seen.

If the next exhibit on of works of art at Man-

chester promises to be splendid, the same cannot be said of that which is in course of preparation be said of that which is in course of preparation in Paris. The principal artists Ingres, Ary Schefter. Decamps, Hippolyte Flandin, will not contribute to it. The amateurs will, however, be gratified by Horace Vernet's "Battle of the Alma," and a "View of Sevastopol," by Durand-Brager, who went to live the life of a soldier in the treacher of the Crimes. One of the great attractions will be "The Eve of the Battle of Austerlitz," by Gigoux Napoleon is visiting the b your s amid the sh uts of the soldiers, who put bundles of burning straw on their bayonets.

M. Proudhon, who had anonymously published two editions of a "Manual of the Speculator at the Bourse," has just given out a third edition of the same, prefixing his name. He sums up the financial scandals of recent years, pretending that we have passed through an "industrial anarchy;" that "industrial feudalism" is at its apogee; that the "industrial empire" is beginning, and that the 'industrial empire' is beginning, and that we shall ultimately be saved by the 'industrial republic.' The clever economist persists still in the sophism that an commical revolution is far superior to a political one, which, according to him, does not go below the surface of a country; and he actually saks of what importance were the events of 1793, 1798, 1815, 1830, 1848 and 1851. Does M. Proudhoo think that he did not do mischief enough in 1848 title own banking experience did not, at all events, succeed well enough to entitle him to speak with so much shareexperience did not, at all events, success were enough to entitle him to speak with so much sharpness. He is better inspired in declaiming, with the incignation of an hone-t soul, against the want of honesty in aristocratic circles, and hits the true source of the social evil of our days when he says: Ask the first man whom you meet; he will tell you that no gain whatever, in any combination or begotiation, is free from corruption, violence or fraud; that there are now-a-days no large fortunes made without dishonesty, and that out of a bundred rich individuals, taken at random, there are not five truly honest. To this want of esteem, which is reciprocal and seems to be likely to take the room of the antique faith, we must attribute the robberies of which the companies are the daily victims. Logic alas, always g es quicker in dissolution than in virtue. Subaltern com-ployees, witnessing the great coups of heir chiefs, say that, by robbing the cash be a, they are neither greater nor smaller ruffians than their honorable employers; and, what is still more sad, while these wretches acquit themselves in their conthem the benefit of extenuating circumstant

"them the benefit of extenuating circumstates Well might Proudhon make use of severe language, for society in France is in a state which even surpasses the Regency and the Directory. Those corrupt classes, which style themselves the flate of the community, are carried away by the whirlwind of pleasure and dissipation, and exclaim with Louis XV: "After us he deluge." exclaim with Louis XV: "After us he deluge." Nothing is held sucred, nothing is free from the uni-Nothing is held sacred, nothing is free from the universal pre-titution. Religion and justice, art and literature, manly pride and woman's modesty, best alike before the golden calf. Every one is living as if such a thing as the next day could never arrive. If there were no republicans left, who carry their heads alieft, if a policical refugee did not from time to time expire on a foreign shore, preferring dire poverty and dreary banishment to all the securitions of despotism, like the lamented Pole 8 ani-las Worcel in London, one would altogether despair of European society. despair of European society. The golden calf is, indeed, the true sovereign of

France. An insignificant Jewish stockjobber, M. Milland, who has enjoyed the good fortune to gain severa millions in stock speculations, he same to whom Emile de Girardin has sold the journal La when Emile de Girardin has sold the journal La Presse, has just given a banque to he French literati, who responded willingly to the appeal. The young academician, Pen-ard, the author of "Honor and Money," preposed a toast to the wea'thy Amphytrion, who, as he said, "has the courage of his position, for as much courage is wanted to bear great "prosperity as great misfortune." Mery wrote some pretty verses on the white fan of the dark Madanic Millaud. Lamartine produced a sensation, and the socialist mechanic poet, Pierre Vincard, accited much curiosity. There was M. Dupin, the ex-Orleanistic Attorney-General of the Court of Cassation, and M. Crémieux, the ex-republican ex-Orleanistic Attorney-General of the Court of Cassation, and M. Crémieux, the ex-republican Minister of Justice. Feileien David, Haldery, Offerbach, Roger de Beauvoir, Baron Taylor, and many other distinguished men, crowded around the new-fashioned Mincenas of eastern origin for whom Loger, Marie Cabel, Sainte-Foy, and Bertheller, sang the most exquisite pieces of their repertoire. There were even some philosophers who, like

Well, then, may Pronchon say, that " logic goes The men of quicker in dissolation than virtue. letters will not cure poor sickly France.

Among the drawing rooms which have of late at-Among the drawing rooms which have of late at-tracted much notice, is that of the American Mrs. Ridgway, who has become quite na malized in the fantourg St. Germain. Her balls are frequent and prilliant, and are not depised by the oldest and proadest nobility. There are, in fact, many strangers who come to Paris for the purpose of "making a house," as the phrase goes, and this naking a house, as the phrase goes, and this circumstance has given rise to a new lasty-like industry, that of getting fash onable guests to these foreign receptions. There exists a certain marquise, who has acquired great celebrit, as a convivation broker, and who takes that opportunity for receiving her own friends in a foreign drawing-

At one of these parties, a lady, speaking of a At one of these parties, a lady, speaking of a sin ple dress worn by one of her intimate friends, said "that the had a constitutional to let." The word produced a sensation and set to work many a pretty commentator. What is the meaning of a "constitutional toilet!" Some pretend that it refers to a household in which the wite has not the absolute away; others that it is an allusion to the spech before 1851, when there was actually some samplicity in dress. We venture to hexard a third explana lon: Under a constitutional regime here is some truth and truth there is also in a dress deexplants ion: Under a constitutional regime here is some truth, and truth there is also in a dross deprived of hoops and deannes; but if we compare the stifficial dimensions of a fashionable lady with those which she owes to nature, we might well say that here is no constitutional truth in it, but mere deception and cheating. This is, however, a point which we will leave our fair readers to decide.

BRIDGEFORT AND NEW-HAVER BOATS .- The Asseris and Cataline, of the Bridgeport hoe, now real regularly, leaving this city alternately at 8 a. to. The Elm City and Traveller, of the New-Haven bae, leave alternately at 3 p. m.